

EBOLA VIRUS-PACAF

Information for Airmen and Their Families

Q: What is the situation in West Africa?

A: The largest outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), which likely began in a rural area of Guinea in December 2013, was first detected in March 2014 and is now also affecting regions of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. Several thousand suspected and confirmed cases of EVD have been reported from the affected countries; about 70% of the cases have died. Disease control efforts in affected regions have been difficult due to lack of sufficient healthcare resources, poor living conditions, misinformation, local traditions (such as burial/funeral practices which increase disease transmission), and not seeking medical care due to distrust.

Q: What is the situation in PACAF?

A: Currently there are no reported cases of EBOLA in the Pacific Air Command Area of Responsibility. Ebola outbreaks are being closely monitored by public health teams.

Q: What is Ebola Virus Disease?

A: Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever, is a preventable but often deadly illness that results from infection with Ebola virus. EVD first appeared in 1976 in two simultaneous outbreaks in Sudan and what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo. Scientists believe the source of the virus is most likely bats, and other animals can also become infected. An outbreak in people begins when an individual or small group of people become infected by eating uncooked or undercooked meat from infected game animals, such as bats and monkeys, also known as "bush meat." Once people are infected, the virus can be spread from person to person. Fortunately, people infected with Ebola virus can only spread the virus to others after they become ill. EVD is preventable, and people can avoid being exposed by following good personal hygiene practices and using appropriate protective equipment when they may have contact with ill patients. There are currently no licensed vaccines or specific treatments for EVD, but several new products are currently being tested in humans. Patients who sought care soon after symptoms started have survived with only supportive care, such as balancing the patient's fluids and electrolytes and treating for any complicating infections.

Q: How is Ebola virus transmitted?

A: Ebola virus enters the human population from direct contact with infected animals. It then spreads from person to person by direct contact with blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids (such as blood, saliva, vomit, semen and diarrhea) of infected people. Only people who have symptoms of EVD, or have recently died from EVD, can transmit the virus to others, and the risk of spreading the infection to others increases as the disease progresses. Objects or surfaces contaminated with an EVD patient's blood or other body fluids are also possible sources of infection. Ebola virus is not spread through the air like a common cold or by casual contact (like sitting next to someone or having a conversation). Ebola virus is not spread through drinking water, eating approved food, or being bitten by insects like mosquitoes or ticks. Just being in a country where people are ill with EVD is not dangerous. One can avoid being exposed to Ebola virus by understanding how it is spread and by taking basic preventive measures.

Q: What are the signs and symptoms of EVD?

A: EVD is an illness that can start 2 to 21 days after becoming infected with the virus, but typically illness begins in 8-10 days. The most common symptoms of EVD are fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, headache and stomach pain. Rash, red eyes and the bleeding some people think of when they hear about Ebola virus are not commonly seen. The most common signs and symptoms of EVD are not unique to this infection, and they are the same as more common diseases found in Africa, such as malaria or influenza. Even "food poisoning" or a heat injury can also cause these same symptoms. If you have any health concerns during your deployment, seek immediate medical care.

Q: Who is at risk of becoming infected with Ebola virus?

A: Healthcare workers, laboratory personnel, and family members of an EVD patient are at the highest risk for exposure because they are most likely to be in close contact with very sick EVD patients. Practicing standard infection control precautions, including hand washing and wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) prevent exposure. Contact with healthy individuals and most everyday activities do not increase a person's risk of becoming infected. Although people can be infected with Ebola virus and not yet feel sick, they are not contagious until they have symptoms.

Q: What is the U.S. military doing to assist countries in West Africa affected by the EVD outbreak?

A: Because the affected countries are so poor and lack many resources we take for granted, the U.S. military has been asked to provide support in the areas of engineering (such as building medical treatment centers), logistics (such as providing supplies and equipment to help local health care workers successfully take care of EVD patients), and training for local health care workers to help them better take care of their patients while protecting themselves from possible infection.

Q: What is my risk of becoming infected with Ebola?

A: Individuals who have close personal contact with EVD patients such as family members or medical workers not wearing proper personal protective equipment are at greatest risk of contracting EVD. Ebola virus is only transmitted by direct contact with the blood or body fluids of infected people who have symptoms. By the time a person is very infectious to others, they are typically very ill and not walking around or doing normal activities. Ebola virus is not spread easily like a common cold or the flu. In the affected countries, Ebola virus has spread to family members or other care providers who were not taking proper precautions to prevent direct contact with the blood or body fluids of the ill person. Ebola virus has not spread through casual contact with other people during normal activities, such as eating in restaurants or shopping in markets. You cannot get EVD from drinking water, eating approved food, or being bitten by insects like mosquitoes or ticks.

Q: What about other diseases? Isn't malaria an even greater threat than Ebola?

A: Yes, malaria is a greater threat to you than Ebola virus since malaria is carried by infected mosquitoes which are very common. Fortunately, malaria is preventable and a disease you may already be familiar with from operations in Korea, Afghanistan and other areas of the world.

Q: There is a lot of stuff about Ebola on the internet, some of it claiming information is being withheld or covered up, and that Ebola is more dangerous than we're being told. I also read Ebola could spread to the United States. How do I know what to believe?

A: There is a lot of information available online about a variety of subjects from a variety of different sources. As with any important subject, especially medical or scientific matters, you should only get your information from reputable sources. For EVD, these include the World Health Organization (WHO), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the U.S. Army Public Health Command (USAPHC). Remember, the internet is full of people who don't understand EVD, but who can easily share incorrect information in blog posts, videos, or on social media. While Ebola virus is a serious and potentially deadly infection, it requires direct contact with blood or body fluids of infected people who have symptoms. If a case were to show up in PACAF, our public health system is prepared and can quickly prevent any spread. Here are the links to reputable sources of information about EVD:

WHO – <http://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/en/>

CDC – <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/>

USAPHC – <http://phc.amedd.army.mil/topics/discond/diseases/Pages/EbolaVirusDisease.aspx>

Q: What if the Ebola virus changes and starts spreading through the air? I hear that's likely.

A: It isn't likely to happen. Viruses may change over time, but typically this happens very slowly. It is very difficult for a virus like Ebola to change the way it's spread, but scientists are constantly watching the virus for any changes. There may have been individuals infected by Ebola virus that was in the air around sick patients, but this isn't the same as Ebola virus spreading through the air like a cold or the flu. In these cases, the virus is put into the air for short periods of time by medical procedures or cleaning practices which aren't properly controlled. This is why medical personnel and others who work with EVD patients wear special clothing and use equipment to protect themselves from coming into contact with the virus.

Q: The DoD has used other “experimental” vaccines, like anthrax, before. I heard there are experimental Ebola vaccines available. Why can’t I be vaccinated against Ebola before I go?

A: Although anthrax vaccine was initially administered under what’s called an Emergency Use Authorization, it was not an experimental vaccine. The anthrax vaccine had completed safety testing, and had been used for years to protect persons working in wool mills from anthrax infections, so we knew it was safe and effective. The Ebola virus vaccines currently available are so early in development that safety testing has just started. The Department of Defense is closely monitoring the current testing of new Ebola virus vaccines and treatments; if any of these products prove to be safe and effective, the Department of Defense will determine if and how they’ll be used in Service members at that time.

Q: If I become infected with Ebola how will my spouse or family member be contacted and by whom?

A: In the very unlikely event you were to become infected, your commander or other unit leaders would notify your Family members and provide any and all support required to help your Family while you recover.

Q: If I contract Ebola will I receive the same experimental treatment as the two aid workers who received treatment at Emory University Hospital and survived?

A: There are several new treatments that have been used in aid workers who have been infected with Ebola virus, and there are others in various stages of testing. It’s still unclear, however, that the experimental treatments used in the two aid workers at Emory University had any effect on their recovery. Although they both survived, they also received state-of-the-art supportive care, which is critical to allow one’s own body to fight off the infection. This care may be even more important than any experimental drug, since others have also received experimental treatments and not survived. The key elements to successful recovery from an Ebola virus infection are more likely early recognition and treatment with the best supportive care at a state-of-the-art hospital. Unfortunately, this level of care doesn’t exist in West Africa and is one of the reasons for the high number of deaths there from EVD.

Q: Can Ebola be carried back home on clothes or equipment?

A: Although Ebola virus can survive in the environment (on surfaces and objects) for many hours to several days, it is easily killed with basic cleaning procedures. Any clothing or equipment exposed to Ebola virus can be decontaminated.

Q: I have heard that some medical facilities are burning their medical waste. Can I be exposed to the Ebola virus from the burning of medical waste contaminated by Ebola patients?

A: No. You cannot be exposed to the Ebola virus from the burning of medical waste. The Ebola virus is destroyed by burning.

Q: What should I do if I come into contact with a dead body?

A: In the unlikely event personnel are required to handle the dead body of an Ebola victim, proper training and protective equipment will be provided. Do not approach or handle any human or animal remains, unless you are specifically trained to do so.

Q: What can I do to protect myself and my family from Ebola?

A:

- Avoid nonessential travel to the countries of Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and the Republic of Congo
- Practice good hand hygiene and avoid contact with blood and body fluids
- Do not handle items that may have come in contact with an infected person’s blood or body fluids (such as clothes, bedding, needles, and medical equipment).
- Avoid funeral or burial rituals that require handling the body of someone who has died from Ebola.
- If exposed, monitor your health for 21 days and seek medical care immediately if you develop symptoms of Ebola

Q: Where can I get more information?

A: For more information: CDC – <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/>